

## Foreign Policy

1. Washington's Farewell Address (1796) (Isolationism vs. Neutrality?)
2. Monroe Doctrine (1823)
3. Texas War for Independence (1835-36)  
American settlers living in Texas, against the Mexican Gov't.  
"Remember the Alamo" → Lone Star Republic
4. The Mexican War (1846-48)  
→ Mexican Cession → Civil War
5. Purchase of Alaska (right after the Civil War)  
"Seward's Folly"
6. Imperialism  
Hawaii  
Spanish-American War (1898)  
\*\*turning point in US foreign policy  
Acquisition of the Philippines
7. The Open-Door Policy
8. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine (1904-05)  
"Big Stick" Policy
9. Taft "Dollar Diplomacy"
10. Wilson "Moral Diplomacy"
11. WW I  
neutrality → involvement
12. Wilson's Fourteen Points  
self-determination
13. The Senate's defeat of the Treaty of Versailles  
and US failure to join the League of Nations
14. "Return to Normalcy"  
post-WW I: attempt to return to traditional policy of isolationism  
Washington Naval Conference  
Kellogg-Briand Pact
15. Neutrality Acts, 1930s
16. Good Neighbor Policy (FDR)
17. "Destroyers for Bases"
18. Cash-n-Carry
19. Lend-Lease Act (1941)
20. The Atlantic Charter (1941)
21. Pearl Harbor → WW II
22. Origins of the Cold War  
The Yalta Conference (1945)  
Potsdam Conference (1945)  
Use of the Atomic Bomb (August 1945)
23. The Truman Doctrine (1947)
24. The Marshall Plan
25. The U.N.
26. N.A.T.O. (1949)

27. George Kennan/"Mr. X"
28. Containment
29. The Berlin Airlift (1948)
30. The Korean War
31. Eisenhower Doctrine (Suez Crisis, 1956)
32. Bay of Pigs
33. Cuban Missile Crisis
34. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964)
35. Détente
36. War Powers Act (1973)
37. Camp David Accords (1978)
38. Iran-Contra Affair (Reagan)
39. Persian Gulf War (1991) (George Bush, Sr.)
38. NAFTA (Clinton)
40. Oslo Accords (1993)
41. U.S. involvement in Bosnia
42. U.S. involvement in Somalia
43. 9/11 → Afghanistan
44. Bush Doctrine
45. War in Iraq

## **Foreign Policy Concepts**

**1. Neutrality:**

**Definition:**

**Historical Example:**

**2. Isolationism:**

**Definition:**

**Historical Example:**

**3. Imperialism:**

**Definition:**

**Historical Example:**

**4. collective security:**

**Definition:**

**Historical Example:**

**5. Containment:**

**Definition:**

**Historical Example:**

## THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

### Theme: Foreign Policy

At various times, the United States has followed different foreign policies to protect its national security and/or promote its interests.

### Task:

Identify *two* different foreign policies and for *each* one selected

- Define or explain the policy
- Discuss a specific historical application of that policy
- Explain one reason why the United States adopted that policy at that particular time
- Discuss one result of that policy

You may use any foreign policy example from your study of United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include neutrality, imperialism, containment, formation of military alliances, reliance on international organizations, protection of human rights.

*Directions:* Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1

...The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. . . .  
Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. . . .  
Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice [whim]?  
It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. . . .

— George Washington's Farewell Address, 1796

- 1 According to this document, what United States foreign policy did President George Washington favor? [1]

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Score	
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Document 2

... the American continents ... are ... not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. . . .  
In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport [fit] with our policy so to do. . . . We owe it, therefore, . . . to the amicable [friendly] relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we . . . shall not interfere. . . .

— James Monroe's message to Congress, 1823

- 2a According to this document, what foreign policy did President James Monroe support? [1]

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Score	
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- b What did President Monroe say about wars in Europe? [2]

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Score	
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Document 5

Why are we in South Vietnam? We are there because we have a promise to keep. Since 1954 every American President has offered support to the people of South Vietnam. We have helped to build, and we have helped to defend. Thus, over many years, we have made a national pledge to help South Vietnam defend its independence. And I intend to keep our promise.

To dishonor that pledge, to abandon this small and brave nation to its enemy, and to the terror that must follow, would be an unforgivable wrong. . . .

— Lyndon B. Johnson, April 26, 1965

5 According to this document, what are *two* reasons President Lyndon B. Johnson sent troops to Vietnam? [1.1]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Score

### Part III

#### DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

This question is based on the accompanying documents (1–6). This question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of these documents have been edited for the purposes of this question. As you analyze the documents, take into account both the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document.

#### Historical Context:

Throughout its history, the United States has followed different foreign policies to promote its interests. These policies have included neutrality, imperialism, containment, and internationalism. Specific actions have been taken and specific programs have been established to carry out these policies.

**Task:** Using information from the documents and your knowledge of United States history, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay, in which you will be asked to:

- Describe *two* different United States foreign policies
- Discuss *one* specific action or program the United States has used to carry out *each* foreign policy
- Evaluate the extent to which the action or program used was successful in carrying out *each* foreign policy

## Washington's Farewell Address (1796)

In his Farewell Address, President George Washington advised the United States to

- 1 avoid commercial relations with European nations
- 2 avoid permanent alliances with foreign countries
- 3 engage in territorial expansion west of the Mississippi
- 4 support the establishment of democratic governments in other nations

## The Monroe Doctrine (1823)

The Monroe Doctrine declared that the United States would

- 1 prevent the establishment of new European colonies anywhere in the world
- 2 help colonies in North and South America adopt a democratic form of government
- 3 view European interference in the Americas as a threat to the national interest of the United States
- 4 prevent other nations from trading with South American nations

In 1823, the Monroe Doctrine was established mainly because the United States wanted to

- 1 keep control of Alaska and Hawaii
- 2 establish more colonies in Latin America
- 3 support England's attempt to keep its empire in Central America
- 4 warn Europe against any further colonization in Latin America

## Spanish-American War (1898)

One important conclusion that can be drawn as a result of the United States experience in both the Spanish-American War (1898) and the Persian Gulf War (1991) is that

- 1 only the President should decide issues of war and peace
- 2 the media are a powerful influence in shaping American public opinion toward war
- 3 the public has little confidence in the ability of the American military
- 4 international organizations play a decisive role in determining the outcome of a war



During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, United States foreign policy was marked by

- 1 declining interest in the Far East
- 2 increased enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine
- 3 acceptance of the principle of collective security
- 4 formation of military alliances with European nations

## Open Door Policy (1899)

The main purpose of the Open Door policy, announced by the United States in 1899, was to

- 1 encourage the introduction of modern government into China
- 2 establish United States domination of Asian affairs
- 3 increase United States trade with China
- 4 provide China with military weapons

Why did the United States formulate the Open Door policy toward China?

- 1 to develop democratic institutions and practices in China
- 2 to prevent a European and Japanese monopoly of Chinese trade and markets
- 3 to establish a military presence on the Chinese mainland
- 4 to support Japanese efforts to industrialize China

From 1900 to 1915, a basic aim of United States foreign policy was to

- 1 develop close economic ties with African nations
- 2 oppose revolutionary movements in western Europe
- 3 promote United States influence in Latin America
- 4 prevent the spread of communism in western Europe and Asia

Roosevelt Corollary to  
The Monroe Doctrine (1904)

"Big Stick" Policy

Dollar Diplomacy

Moral Diplomacy

Base your answers to questions 22 and 23 on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"Chronic wrongdoing . . . may . . . ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and . . . adherence . . . to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States . . . to the exercise of an international police power."

— Theodore Roosevelt, 1904

- 22 Which world region was the focus of the foreign policy expressed in this statement?
- 1 Middle East
  - 2 Southeast Asia
  - 3 Soviet Union
  - 4 Latin America
- 23 This statement helped provide justification for President Theodore Roosevelt's use of the
- 1 policy of Dollar Diplomacy
  - 2 Big Stick policy
  - 3 conservation policy
  - 4 Peace Corps

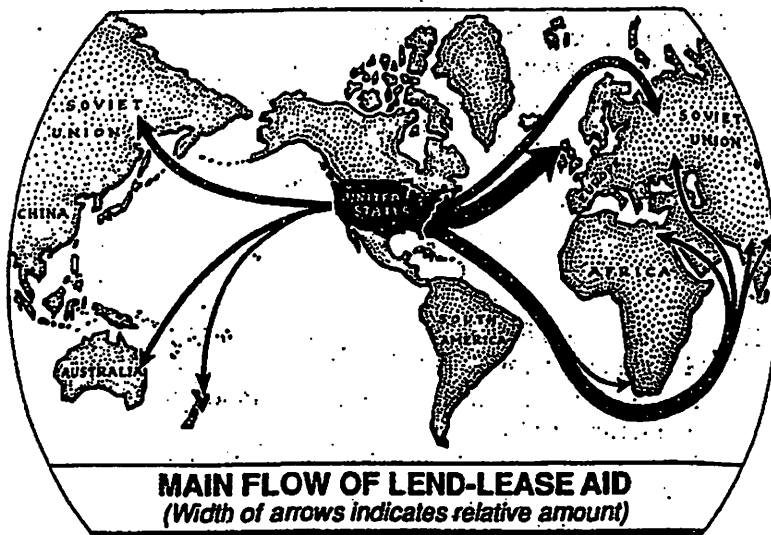
The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine assumed the right of the United States to

- 1 intervene in the internal affairs of a country in the exercise of international police power
- 2 grant special privileges to big business in its economic transactions in Latin America
- 3 grant financial aid to less developed countries
- 4 disregard any or all parts of the Monroe Doctrine

Kellogg-Briand Pact

- United States participation in the Washington Conference (1921), in the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928), and in the SALT talks of the 1970's is evidence that the United States
- 1 has followed a free trade policy for most of the 20th century
  - 2 relies on military alliances for defense against aggression
  - 3 has been willing to cooperate with other nations to reduce world tensions
  - 4 believes that cultural exchange programs are a way to promote international understanding

Base your answer to question 39 on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.



Lend Lease Act  
(1941)

- 39 The situation shown in the map occurred as part of the United States effort to
- 1 help the Allies fight the Axis powers
  - 2 persuade other nations to join the United Nations
  - 3 provide technical assistance to economically developing nations
  - 4 force other nations to pay their debts to the United States

In the early 1940's, the "destroyers-for-military-bases deal" with Great Britain and the Lend-Lease Act were evidence that the United States

- 1 recognized that its policy of neutrality conflicted with its self-interest
- 2 followed its policy of neutrality more strictly as World War II progressed in Europe
- 3 believed that the Allied policy of appeasement would succeed
- 4 wanted to honor the military commitments it had made just after World War I

The immediate cause of United States entry into World War II was that the United States

- 1 had to fulfill its collective security agreements with Western European nations
- 2 felt it necessary to defend the principle of freedom of the seas
- 3 suffered a direct military attack
- 4 was ready to use its superior military and atomic capabilities

## Truman Doctrine

A common purpose of the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and the Eisenhower Doctrine was to

- 1 carry out the United States policy of preventing the spread of communism
- 2 insure the survival of the newly independent nations of Africa and Asia
- 3 limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons
- 4 provide medical aid to Latin American nations

## Eisenhower Doctrine

The United States foreign policy that was followed in the decade after World War II was intended to

- 1 support revolutionary groups by using United States armed forces to help them overthrow communist governments
- 2 support the efforts of free peoples to resist communism
- 3 ensure United States neutrality in international affairs
- 4 allow communist expansion in exchange for trade concessions

"... the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace."

This quotation expresses the basic idea of the

- 1 Marshall Plan
- 2 Eisenhower Doctrine
- 3 Camp David Accords
- 4 Yalta Agreements

## Yalta Agreements

An important effect of World War II on United States foreign policy was a

- 1 refusal to become involved in world affairs
- 2 smaller role for the President in foreign policy and national security issues
- 3 stronger commitment to collective security and world leadership
- 4 willingness to intervene only when the national economy is involved

# Marshall Plan

Base your answer to question 36 on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



- 36 The main idea of this 1947 cartoon is that the United States was
- 1 concentrating on foreign affairs while ignoring domestic problems
  - 2 alienating its traditional Western European allies by aiding Eastern European nations
  - 3 creating a debt that the American economy could not afford
  - 4 initiating a risky program with unknown consequences

Shortly after World War II, the cold war developed mainly as a result of the

- 1 United States refusal to send economic aid to European nations
- 2 Soviet domination of Eastern Europe
- 3 competition between the superpowers to explore outer space
- 4 continuation of the pre-World War II balance of power

# The Cold War :

Which was a major effect of the cold war on the United States in the 1950's?

- 1 Congress passed laws prohibiting United States contact with communist countries.
- 2 The United States refused to enter military alliances with other nations.
- 3 Participation, or even past participation, in extremist movements was viewed as un-American.
- 4 Americans were required to take loyalty oaths before registering to vote.

## The Korean War

For the United States; one similarity between the Korean War and the Vietnam War is that during both wars

- 1 United States forces successfully contained communist expansion
- 2 Presidential wartime powers were expanded
- 3 the domestic economy was not affected by the costs of supporting the wars
- 4 there was little public controversy concerning United States participation in the wars

## Vietnam

Which statement about United States involvement in the Vietnam War is accurate?

- 1 It came about only after a formal declaration of war.
- 2 It was based on the Open Door policy.
- 3 It was due exclusively to the actions of President Lyndon Johnson's administration.
- 4 It reflected the belief in containment that followed World War II.

## S.A.L.T. talks

The Washington Naval Conference of 1921-22 and the SALT talks of the 1970's between the United States and the Soviet Union both reflect the belief that

- 1 civil wars within nations can create international hostilities
- 2 escalating military buildups are one of the causes of war
- 3 cultural exchange programs can reduce world tensions
- 4 rivalry between nations over the control of natural resources is the major cause of conflict

## Persian Gulf War

(Bush Sr.)

One direct result of the Persian Gulf War was that the United States

- 1 gained control of oil resources in the Middle East
- 2 liberated Kuwait from Iraqi control
- 3 brought about peaceful relations between Israel and its neighbors
- 4 obtained overseas colonies in the Middle East

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) **describe** means “to illustrate something in words or tell about it”
- (b) **discuss** means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

## Part II

### THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

*Directions:* Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

#### Theme: Foreign Policy

Throughout United States history, presidents have made foreign policy decisions that have been opposed by individuals and groups. These decisions have had an impact on both the United States and on other countries and regions.

#### Task:

Select *two* foreign policy decisions that have been opposed by individuals and groups and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances that led the president to make the decision
- Discuss why an individual and/or group opposed the decision
- Discuss the impact of this foreign policy decision on the United States and/or on another country or region

You may use any foreign policy decision that has been opposed by individuals and groups from your study of United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include James K. Polk’s decision to send troops to the Rio Grande (1846), William McKinley’s decision to annex the Philippines (1898), Woodrow Wilson’s support for the Treaty of Versailles (1919–1920), Franklin D. Roosevelt’s aid to Great Britain before United States entry into World War II (1939–1941), Harry Truman’s decision to defend South Korea (1950–1953), Lyndon B. Johnson’s decision to send combat troops to South Vietnam (1965), and George W. Bush’s decision to invade Iraq (2003).

**You are not limited to these suggestions.**

#### Guidelines:

**In your essay, be sure to:**

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme

Answers to the essay questions are to be written in the separate essay booklet.

In developing your answer to Part II, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) **discuss** means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”
- (b) **evaluate** means “to examine and judge the significance, worth, or condition of; to determine the value of”

## Part II

### THEMATIC ESSAY QUESTION

*Directions:* Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs addressing the task below, and a conclusion.

#### Theme: Foreign Policy

During the course of its history, the United States has taken foreign policy actions that have been consistent with the national interest.

#### Task:

Identify *two* events in United States history that demonstrate how the United States has promoted the national interest by taking foreign policy actions and for *each* event:

- Discuss the historical circumstances that led the United States to take that action
- Evaluate the success or failure of that foreign policy action in promoting the national interest of the United States

You may use any events from your study of United States history. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include President George Washington’s Proclamation of Neutrality (1793), congressional declaration of war against Mexico (1846), acquisition of the rights to build the Panama Canal (1901), United States entry into World War I (1917), implementation of the Marshall Plan (1947), United States entry into the Korean War (1950), escalation of the Vietnam War beginning in 1964, and President Jimmy Carter’s efforts to negotiate the Camp David Accords (1978).

**You are *not* limited to these suggestions.**

#### Guidelines:

**In your essay, be sure to:**

- Address all aspects of the *Task*
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization
- Introduce the theme by establishing a framework that is beyond a simple restatement of the *Task* and conclude with a summation of the theme